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Vol. 33, No. 1, July 1997

Cover: Photomicrograph of a dye-filled AP neuron in the central nervous system of the medicinal leech. When this cell is injected with mRNA of the Hox/HOM gene Lox1 and expresses the corresponding homeodomain-containing transcription factor, its electrical properties are specifically modified. See the article by Aisemberg et al., pp. 11–17, this issue. (Photo courtesy of Dr. L. Wolszon.)

Vol. 33, No. 2, August 1997

Cover: Growth cones at the branched tip of a sensory neuronal axon labeled to show actin filaments (red) and microtubules (green). Increased protrusion of filopodia and lamellipodia at this axon tip was induced with 2 μm K252-a, a protein kinase inhibitor. See Oberstar et al., pages 161–171, this issue.

Vol. 33, No. 3, September 1997

Cover: Dual labelling of pre- and postsynaptic axons in the nervous system of the mollusc, *Lymnaea stagnalis*. The presynaptic neuron was stained with Lucifer Yellow (yellow-green axons) and the postsynaptic neuron was stained with sulforhodamine (red axons). Note the varicosities on the axon collaterals, which are likely presynaptic terminals. See Magoski and Bulloch, pages 247–264, this issue.

Vol. 33, No. 4, October 1997

Cover: The NIC cell line, which is derived from neonatal rat olfactory epithelium, expresses the sustentacular cell-specific marker cytokeratin 18 (red label in the photomicrograph; the nuclei have been stained blue by Hoechst dye). Nonetheless, NIC cells resemble the multipotent progenitors activated *in vivo* by direct damage to the epithelium: they express the a globose basal cell-neuronal cell surface antigens recognized by the monoclonal antibodies GBC-1 and GBC-2, in addition to expressing proteins that are typical of sustentacular and horizontal basal cells. They can be pushed to differentiate toward becoming neurons, however exogenous FGF2 completely blocks the neuronal differentiation induced by serum withdrawal. See Goldstein et al., pages 411–428, this issue.

Vol. 33, No. 5, November 5, 1997

Special Issue
THE NEUROBIOLOGY OF BIRDSONG

Cover: Photograph of an adult male song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) in the act of producing song, a learned behavior. Inset shows HVc neurons that project to an anterior forebrain circuit necessary for song learning. Photographs courtesy of John Burt (sparrow) and Farida Sohrabji (DiI-labeled neurons).

Vol. 33, No. 6, November 20, 1997

Cover: *In situ* hybridization detects the expression of mRNA encoding the Ret receptor tyrosine kinase in the developing eye of a 3-day-old zebrafish. *c-ret* is expressed in the amacrine and horizontal cells of the neuroretina. The gene is also expressed during the differentiation of a number of other neuronal cell types in the early embryo. See Bisgrove et al., pp. 749–768, this issue.

Vol. 33, No. 7, December 1997

Cover: Pseudo color image of a reinnervated frog neuromuscular junction stained with anti-agrin antibodies and viewed with confocal microscopy. Agrin is removed from abandoned synaptic sites during reinnervation. From Stanco and Werle, pages 999–1018, this issue.